NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1887.

MR. BALFOUR'S CRIMES BILL. IT MEANS THAT IRELAND IS TO BE GOVERNED WITH A FIRM HAND.

TRIAL BY JURY TO BE ABOLISHED IN CERTAIN CASES-THE NATIONAL LEAGUE THREATENED-THE MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE COM-MONS BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

LONDON, March 28 .- In the House of Common this evening W. H. Emith, the Government leader, Intimated that the Government had decided to ask the House to pass the second reading of the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill before proposing the usual Easter holidays. [Cheers and countercheers. The Government, said Mr. Smith, disavowed any intention to menace the House, but they wished the members to understand that the measure was vital to order in Ireland, that it was one upon which the Government staked their existnce, and was more important than the holidays.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, then noved the first reading of the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill. In doing so he referred to the terms of Mr. Parnell's proposed amendment to the bill, in which the Irish leader contends that the House should obtain further information about the condition of Ireland. Mr. Balfour thought the Parnellites were sufficiently informed of the state of their country and should recognize Irish anarchy as an artificer recognizes his own work. The Governhent did not rest the case on statistics of agrarian rimes. They took the view that the amount of crime must be considered in conjunction with its causes and character. The amount was shown in the fact that at the present moment there were 498 persons in Munster, 175 in Connaught and 251 in leinster under police protection. The law had been eet aside and the vacuum had not been filled by the ordinary law.

Here Mr. Balfour read a number of charges made by judges to grand juries showing that the number of persons actually charged bore no relation to the amount of crime. Boycotting and intimidation, he said, were rampart in that part of the country most disturbed. The men who gave this testimony were not partisans, [Parnellite cries of dissent.] The paralysis of the courts of law was an evil necessary to be specially checked. It arose from the difficulty of inducing intimidated witnesses to speak out. In 755 cases 422 injured parties were so terrified that they refused to appear. When evidence was obtained juries declined, even in the clearest cases, to ponviet. Here he adduced a long list of cases in which the juries had disregarded the evidence presented, and asked if it was to be wondered at when the national press pointed out the jurymen giving a verdict and held them up to public reprobation and secret vengeance

Those persons desiring the separation of Ireland were ready to attain their object by the exercise of avowed terrorism. The jury system thus became unpracticable. [Parnellite laughter]. The place which the law ought to fill was occupied by the National League. The members of the League relied upon secret societies, dynamite and the dagger, the object of which was the bringing about of a state of anarchy by means of assassination. It was an absura travesty of the facts, he declared, to say that the League had any resemblance to trades unions. The initial policy of the League was a combination for the plunder of individuals with the destruction of the constitution. .

The sneaker then proceeded to give instances of boy cotting, but was repeatedly interrupted by demands from the Parneilites for the names of the persons boycotted. He declined, however, to give names unless the persons were beyond the reach of members of the Leigne.

Mr. Baifour next read extracts from United Ireand disclosing the extent of the system of terrorizing. He said that the intest official return showed that \$36 persons were boycotted under orders from the League. In many districts tenant-right had become valueless because no selling of the right was possible unless sanctioned by the League. No tyranny, however cruel, could compare with the anarcty resulting from the existence of the League tribunals.

was possible unless sanctioned by the League tribunals.

Coming to the proposals of the bill, he stated that the Government had borrowed a provision from the Scotch system giving magistrates power to examine witnesses on eath, even when no persons are charged witn crime. To meet the difficulty of getting verdicts they proposed to aboush the jury system altogether leheers and counter cheers for certain classes of crime, giving the magnitrate jurisdiction, with power to impose a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment in cases of crimal compiracy, boycotting, rioting, ofences under the Whitebay acts, assault on officers of the law, forcible and anhawful possession, and in cases of incidencent of the foregoing offences. [Cheers.] The Government did not propose to interfere with the liberty of the press, but they hoped that by giving magistrates the power of summary conviction for inciding offences they would be able to prevent the press sharing in crimes.

The bill also gave the Government power to change the venue of trial for graver offences. The Bovernment felt the difficulty connected with the abolition of trial by jury in Ireland, and, therefore, proposed that the Attorneys-General of England in Cheers, when, under the same conditions as in case of a change of venue in Ireland, the trial should be held in England. [Cries from the Parnellites: I What part of England. [Cries from the Parnellites: I what part of England. [Cries from the Parnellites.] Parnellite langiners, and the State would provide the necessary lunds for the conveyance of both witnesses and lawyers. Purely political offences, such as treason, treason feloty and sectious libel, were excluded from the provisions of the bill.

The crimes triable in England were murder, attempt to murder, aggravated crimes of violence and arson. In all cases the bill applied only to proclaimed districts. The Viceroy would have larther powers to proclaim dangerous societies found to be disturbing peace and order. A proclamation would be dropped. The Government p

DILLON WILLING TO GO TO WAR.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Balfour. He said that this bill would never pass into law. [Irish cheers]. If he believed that the people of England were capable of sanctioning the measure he would give up forever the hope of seeing the Irish and the English shake hands. The Irish people would be slaves indeed if they submitted to it. Either he would leave a country where no Irishman could live unless he lived like a slave, or, the people were willing, he and happy to lead them proud in battle. [Cheers]. The measure could only tesuit in causing increased disorganization and driving the people back to the horrors of former years, [Cheers]. Earl Spencer, believing his life o be in danger, had the courage to face the people f Ireisud like a man; but small credit was due to he present Government, who did not know the sangers they were facing. [Cries of "Oh, Oh!" and sheers.] More miserable excuses on which to aheers.) More miserable excuses on which to found coercion had never been heard. Mr. Balfour had succeeded in proving nothing but his own ignorance of the country which he sought to govern. The sooner he quitted office the better for Iroland and for himself. The Government were practically treating Irishmen like slaves. They sought to root them out like vermin. The Government offered them the prospect of a favorable Land Purchase bill. If this coercion but passed, neither a Land Purchase bill nor any other Irish measure would live to be accepted at the hands of the Euglish Parliament.

DENOUNCED BY THE PARNELLITES. LORD HARTINGION ISSUES A MANIFESTO-THERI

. WILL BE NO COMPROMISE.

LONDON, March 28.—A conference of Liberal-Unionists will be held at Devonshire House on Thursday to con-sider the Coercion bill. An exchange of views in the bobbles on the bill disclosed the fact that Unionists di-approve the measure, but the mass of the party consider its provisions not too stringent. Lord Hatthatton and Mr. Chamberlain will give a thorough support to the proposals. The threatened defection of Unionists will probably not exceed ten votes, leaving the

Onionists will probably not exceed ten votes, teaving the Government still with a potent majority.

The Parpellites held an informal meeting and united in Senouseing what they termed the atrocious character of the Coercion bill. The measure, they said, concealed under its provisions powers for the extrication of the lib ertics of the press, public meetings, free speech and all | third res

individual rights. The Parnellites disregard the threats of Mr. Smith to continue the debate until the second reading of the bill. They say that if the protraction of the sitting results in a test of physical endurance they will be ready for the struggle.

It is the opinion of many persons that Mr. Balfour's speech, which was of great length, was weak, diffuse, speech, which was of great length, was weak dimise, confused and pointless, and that on the first chance has had to show if he was capable of rising to a great occasion he has made a notable failure.

Mr. Parnell has postponed the introduction of his amendment until he consults with his colleagues.

Lord Hartington is about to issue a manifesto through a new Unionist paper. In it he says:

new Unionist paper. In it he says:

We are confronted at the present moment with a more acute form of the problem of freland than has ever been presented in rast times. The difficulties of the problem have been intensified by the action of the Liberals, who, auddenly discarding every remedy hitherto approved by the Liberals, have made a change of front unparalleled in completeness and rapidity, and adopted the policy of the avowed enemies of the integrity of the British Empire. Their action has situation the courage and hopes of the Separatists. It is the duty of the Liberal Unionists now to endeavor to bring back the Liberals to their faith in constitutional reform. resolutely exposing the defusion that the abandoment of their principles or the sacrifice of any of their countrymen can be an act of courage or justice.

MR. PARNELL'S OPINION OF THE MEASURE. LONDON, March 28.-Mr. Parnell considers the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill one of the strongest coercive measures ever proposed in Parliament. The bill, he says, even creates new offences. He thinks that Mr. Balfour's references to the press mean that the Government will suppress prominent Nationalist newspapers as

BRITISH TYRANNY IN IRELAND. ANOTHER CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED FOR HOLD-

ING HIS TONGUE. rest Pather Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, for declining to give evidence regarding his connection with the Plan of Campaign. The priest cluded the officers, however, and proceeded to Dublin voluntarily. He will confront Justice Boyd tomorrow. Although he travelled in disguise Father Ryan was recognized by many persons along the route and was most enthusiastically greeted. A Catholic constable whose assistance had been demanded, threw down his arms and refused to aid in arresting the priest. Ten thousand persons were assembled at Thuries to greet Father Ryan. Father Dwyer addressed him on be-half of Archbishop Croke, who fully approved Father

LORD LANSDOWNE'S CENANTS IN IRELAND. OTTAWA, March 28.-The statement published regarding evictions on the estates of Lord Lans-lowns in Queens County, Ireland, has caused considerable talk in this city. The allegation that the Governor-General's agent is forcing evictions by the wholesale is authoritatively stated to be incorrect.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. WHILE BUSSIA IS WITH US WAR WITH GERMANY

18 IMPOSSIBLE." Paris, March 28 .- A sensation has been caused by

the publication of a reported conversation between M leurens, French Minister of Foreign Anair , and the correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg. The story is officially declared to be incorrect, but little value is attached to the denial.

According to the published report M. Fleurens said:

"I entered office with the full conviction that the key to the European policy was in St. Petersburg possible. Germany, by the chance of her States di miting, would suffer more than any other power by deteat: therefore the mas no other course but to liv

will not remain with folded arms should she be chidangered."

M. Flourens professed that he had little fear of the
new alhance of Italy, Austria and Germany, Italy
being mainly a navar power, Germany and Austria
could give her nothing, and she would have no interest in taking part in a war agarest France he beneved that the Buigarans them-cives, or the furkish
Government, wound expel the Regents, and Russia
would have no need to interfere in Buigaria. The
situation there, he thought, was unwarine, Touching France's relations with England, he said that
no complications were likely to arise. England
would sooner or later quit Egypt, and she could not
dream of continental conquests.

SEPARATION OF RELIGIONS IN CIVIL AFFAIRS-HIS

OPINION OF STRIKES. ROME, March 28.-The text of Cardinal Glibbons's report on the Knights of Labor, as published in the Moniteur de Rome, shows that several additions have been made to the report as originally published. Referring to the objections urged against the organization the Car-

dinal says:

It is objected that in this kind of organizations Catholics mix with Protestants to the peril of their faith. Amongs, a mixed people like ours separation of religions in civil affairs is not possible. To suppose that the faith of Catholics suffers shows ignorance of the Catholic workmen of America, who regard the Church as their mother. They are intelligent, instructed, devoted and ready to give their blood as they give their hard-earned gains for her support and protection.

To the question whether it would not be better to have the organizations conducted by priests under the direct influence of religion, the Cardinal frankly replies that he thinks it neither possible nor necessary.

Special stress being laid upon the violence, even to the

begun by workingmen's associations, the Cardinal said begun by workingmen's associations, the Cardinal said:

I have three things to remark: First, strikes are not the invention of the Knights, but a nunversal, perpetual means by which workmen protest against what is unjust and demand their rights; second, in such a struggle of the multisudes of the poor against hard, obstinate monopoly, wrath and violence are often as inevitable as they are regretable; third, the laws and the principal authorities of the Knights, so far from encouraging violence or occasions for violence, exercise a powerful preventive influence, seeking to keep strikes within the limits of legitimate action. An attentive examination into the

RUSHELS OF CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS. BERLIN, March 28 .- The Reichsanzieger says that the Emperor received 1,648 telegrams congratulating him upon his birthday anniversary. Of these, 1,297 came from different parts of Germany, sixty from America and

PANAMA, March 28, via Galveston.—A riot occurred in this city last night owing to a military officer resisting arrost. Three men'were killed and several wounded.

A MAN-OF-WAR NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER. PANAMA, March 28, via Galveston.—The United States steamer Vandalia arrived at Tagoguilla, an island of the Ray of Panama, on March 27, but was not allowed to

POWERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, stated that the Canadian Parliament possessed authority to purchase and direct the operations of armed cruisers in

GOLDWIN SMITH TO SELL OUT.

Cmcago, March 28.-A Daily News dispatch from Montreal cays: "Goldwin Smith is about to sell his in-terest in *The Toronto Week*. This is caused by increasing ill health which renders compulsory work irksome."

DISAPPEARED IN THE SQUALL

HALIFAX, N. S., March 28.-The brigantine Daisy from Jamaica reports that on March 17 in latitude 29° 18°, longitude 70°, she saw a bark of about 800 tons heading northeast by east with all sail set. The weather was equally and soon after the Daisy was hove to under mainstaysail in a heavy squall, which lasted nearly lifteen minutes. When the squall abated nothing could be seen of the park from the masthead of the Daisy, and it is supposed she capsized and sunk. She was carrying both royal anis before the squall and her crew had not time to get the canvass off her.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Nord (Russian organ), says that all attempts to found a Franco-Lussian alliance will be absolutely hopeless.

Livenpool, March 28.—The Cotton Exchange will adjourn for the Easter holidays from 1 p. m. Thursday, April 7, to Tuesday, April 12. PARIS, March 28.—M. Eyrolles, a trusted clerk of the War office, has been dismissed for imparting official ac-arets to agents of Germany.

Vienna, March 28.—Thirteen Anarchists, convicted of complicity in the plot to set fire to the city and to blow up the imperial Palace at Schonbronn with dynamite, have been sentenced for terms ranging from one year to twenty-years. One other tried on the same charge was securitied.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Reichstag to-day passed to its third reading the budget, with the budget bills and the

loan bill. The Relebstag then adjourned over the Easter bolldays. The next sitting will be on April 19.

DENIALS FROM MR. CHARLES PHELPS. HE REPUDIATES THE IMPUTATIONS AGAINST THE THE ADMIRALTY AND DIPLOMATIC BODY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Copyright: 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON, March 28,-I am requested by Mr. Charles Phelps, Second Secretary of the United States Legation, to say that he has just seen in "The New-York Herald" of March 10 a London dispatch professing to give an account of an interview with him respecting the Admiralty scanlals. It is true that Mr. Godfrey, an English reporter employed in the London office of "The Herald," called on Mr. Phelps and had a brief talk with him, but not much else I true. Mr. Phelps writes: "The whole tenor of the conversation imputed to me is inconsistent with my memory of what I said to Mr. Godfrey. I desire, however, to contradict especially two statements: I never said the United States had been chosen to cover the wrongdoings of others in these frauds, That is a reflection on the Admiralty for which there That is a reflection on the Admiralty for which there is no foundation. I never said that all naval attaches except those of the United States get plans if they can. That is a reflection on my colleagues in the diplomatic body." Mr. Phelps has sent this denial to "The Heraki," Mr. Golfrey, who is the author of the statements which Mr. Phelps so emphatically repudiates, was also the author of that alleged interview in which Mrs. James Brown Potter was represented as saying she intended to elevate the stage, with other absurdities which she has declared totally untrue. Care has been taken to republish here Mr. Golfrey's reaffirmation of the story, the value of which everyone can now determine for himself.

MYERS WINS THE FIRST RACE. HE BEATS GEORGE, THE ENGLISHMAN, AT 1,000

YARDS IN 2:19. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 28.-The first race in the match arranged between L. E. Myers, the champion sprinter of America, and W. G. George of England, was run here or America, and W. G. George of England, was run here on Saturday. The distance was 1,000 yards. Myers fluished six yards ahead of the Englishman, cover-ing the ground in 2:19. The match, which is for \$1,000 a side, comprises three races, namely, 1,000 yards, 1,250 yards, and 1,500 yards, and the winner of two races is to receive the stakes.

THE INSANE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND. VIENNA, March 28.-The Duke and Duchess of Cumber land dired at the British Embassy here on March 10. The Duchess was then in her usual spirits except that she confessed herself homesick. It is now stated that her malady is only severe melancholy. The Duke has daily visited the asylum in which the Duchess is confined, but he is not allowed to see her.

DEFEAT OF THE GOBLET MINISTRY. Paris, March 28.—The Budget Committee, by a vote of 14 to 4, has rejected the supplementary credits asked by the Government. A Ministerial crisis is believed to

(For Tennyson's Jubilee Ode see Sixth Page.)

INVESTIGATING THE ROSLINDALE ACCIDENT. Bosron, March 28 (Special).—The investigation into the causes of the Roslindale accident was continued this merating by the Railroad Commissioners. The hearing was opened at 11 a. m. and George L. Yose, who was the last witness on Saturday, was recalled. He said that the breaking of the hangers was consistent with the theory that they broke under the weight of the engine, or that on the angle block from which they were hang, the cars ou the angle block from which they were man, the charing been derailed, and having form up the floor system. When pressed to say, however, that the floor system could not have been held up if the hangers had broken unter the engine, witness would not say so and said be could conceive of a yleffling of the parts under the engine and voild require subsequent blows to complete

engine that would require subsequent blows to complete the oreak.

Henry Manley, of East Roxbury, civil engineer and superintendent of nighway bridges for the Cuy of Boston, next testified. He had examined the tridge since the accident. He saw the block in which were the broken hangers and concluded that they were the cause of the accident. His conclusion was that the hangers broke under the weight of the engine and that the floor system was held as for a brief time by the supporting posts under the corner block. He examined the hangers and tond that a large proportion of the breaks were old ones. He thought the blacksmith work on the hangers family and the hangers were improperly placed where they could not be examined. He should have considered they could not be examined. He should have considered they could not be examined. He should have considered they could not be examined. He should have considered they could not be examined. He should have considered resorted to of the bridge as had ten years ago, although it was more common then then now. The progress of bridge construction was in the direction of simplicity.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Collector of Customs at Philadelphia has submitted for the decision of the Treasury Department a question as to what shall be recastry Department a quasical as considered the country of expertation in the case of certain Persian wool which arrived at Philadelphia from Lendon, consigned to local merchants. The appraisor estimated the dutiable value of the wool at its market value in London on the cate of exportation to the United States. The importers protested against this action. They hold that the market value of the wool at Bus-orah on the date of exportation is the value to be estimated for the purpose of fixing the value to be estimated for the purpose of fixing the classification of the wool. Mr. Fairchild says that under the provisions of the wool schedule the duty on wools is dependent upon "the value thereof at the list port or place whence imported to the United States." The functions of the appraisers are therefore, he says, restricted to the finding of the last port of shipment, which they are to determine by all reasonable means in their power, and from this decision the only remedy accorded importers is to reappraisers. It

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS. St. Louis, March 28.—A telegram to The Post-Dispatch from Piedmont, Mo., ays: "Train No. 604 of the Iron Mountain met with an accident at Hillard, Mo. A broken rail caused the ladies' coach and Puliman sleeper to leave

OTTAWA, March 28.—Two freight trains on the Canada Pacific Road were in collision near Franktown yesterday morning. Both trains were wrecked, but no one was killed. The loss is \$100,000. PRIZE-FIGHTERS CAUGHT BY THE POLICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The fight arranged between Jimmy" Mitchell, of this city, and "Paddy" Smith, of Brooklyn, for a diamond belt, the light weight champion Brooklyn, for a diamond belt, the light weight champion-ship of America, and \$250 a side, took place to-night in this city in the presence of about fifty spectators. Sixteen rounds were fought, when the fight was declared a draw aind a scene of wild confusion. So great was the noise that the attention of the policeman on the beat was attracted and he at once guarded the narrow exit with his revolver and blew his winstle for help. The police succeeded in capturing Mitchell and Smith and eight of the spectators.

NOTHING YET HEARD FROM HUNTER. PHILADELPHIA, March 28.-Upon application of the assignce of James and John Hunter, and the approval of assignce of James and John Hunter, and the approval of the attachment creditors, the Court of Common Picas to day granted permission to the assignce to finish the goods in progress of manufacture at the mills of the insolvent firm and place the same in saleable and marketable con-dition. No,hing has yet been heard of James Hunter, the missing member of the firm.

The indentification of Mr. Long's notes outstanding is believed to have been completed with the exception of those in the possession of Keen, Bodine & Co. The amount will exceed \$300,000.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM IN THE WEST. CHICAGO, March 28.-Dispatches from various points

wind storm of Saturday night and Sanday was general and heavy throughout the Northwest. At Des Moines, lowa, the streets were blockaded all day Sunday and trains were delayed. Fears are felt there for the spring wheat which has been sown.

SENATOR REAGAN MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT. PALESTINE, Tex., March 28.-Senator John H. Reagan met with a painful accident this morning at his farm near this city. While altempting to mount his horse the saidle girth slipped, throwing him violently to the ground and injuring his spine. He is resting easily to-night, but expects to be confined to his bed for some

A FORGER'S VICTIM KILLS HIMSELF. EASTON, Penn, March 28.—Joseph Young, of Springtown, N. J., whose name was forged on noise for large amounts by William 8. Carpenter, a justice of the peace, who absconded several weeks ago from that place, committed suicide last night by hanging in Carpenter's barn. His body was not found outly this morning. Young believed that he would lose \$1,400 by Carpenter's lorgeries and this preyed upon his mind. He and Carpenter were brothers-in-law. Young sold his property last week and \$500 was found in his pocket.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CRIMINAL SUIT ABANDONED. PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—In the case of Albert H. Hoeck-ley, formerly city chitor of The Press, against A. K. McClure and Frank McLaughin, editor and publisher of The Times, charging libel, a noile presequi was entered to-day in the quarter seasons, at the request of the prosecutor and with the consent of the court.

consent of the court.

AN OLD MOONSHINER CAUGHT.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.— Deputy United States Marshal Wheeler, of St. Louis, found an illier; still about two miles from Newmalic, Mo., vesterday. Feter Neewig, an old of-inder, seventy years of age, an arrested, and its false cellar were found eighty gailons of fine old whister.

were found eighty gailons of fine out whiskey.

A RICH PHYSICIAN'S FATAL DELUSION.

ERIK, Penis, March 28 (Special,—Dr. A. G. Ely, one of t leading physicians of Northwestern Pennaylvania, committa unionic last might at his none in Girard. The Doctor, atthou worth upwarns of \$100,000, had a debusion that he was e b trassed financially. He was a traduate of Hamilton Clogs, New York, and of Geneva Medical College.

FINING AN ELECTION JUDGE \$50.

PHILADELPHIA MARCH 28 (Special).—Judge Gordon todfined Thomas Lord, a judge at the recent election, \$50 for fusing to accept the vote of Michael Doctey after he had be youched for as a qualified voter.

FOLLOWING FALSE CLEWS.

LITTLE LIGHT ON THE RAHWAY MYSTERY.

THE BODY STILL UNIDENTIFIED-RUMORS THAT WHEN RUN DOWN COME TO NAUGHT. No definite information was obtained yesterday in Rahray, regarding the identity of the woman murdered Friday night. Innumerable clews were suggested by people from every part of the country. The woman w ought the shoes at Turner's on Friday night, and was to return for them later, was found. She was a servant of J. C. Shailer, of Linden, named Eliza Murphy, and did return but found the store closed, The man arrested on Sunday night was named G. W. Gregory, and had a suspicious letter on his person. At the private examination at the Mayor's office he was asked to empty his pockets, which he refused to do. His pockets were emptied by force. In the pockets were found a revolver, a copy of The Advocate extra of Saturday, a Russia leather pecketbook containing over \$17, a nickel watch, a clasp-kife, a guide to Washington, some string and unimportant articles, and a peculiar letter, which was from John J. Beattie, a lawyer of Warwick

WARWICK, N. Y. To G. W. GREGORY. DEAR SHE: I think I have got you out of our woman difficulty. You have not sent me any money of the. Send me \$20 and I will tell you how to remark without criminal trouble. Rose has not sent me any money.

J. G. BEATTIE. The extra Advocate's account of the murder was marked

with blue pencil. Gregory was subsequently released as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

A constable named Vablain, from Cranford, called on a confession from a man whom he could arrest near that place. He wanted to know the amount of reward. He was place. He wanted to know the amount of reward. He was soon disposed of. A Mrs. Bunnell, living near Linden, sent word last night that two women, accompanied by a man, passed by her house on Friday evening, and asked to buy something to eat, and where they could get a night's lodging. One of the best clews yet discovered is that which reporters worked up late yesterday afternoon. After interviewing Moffatt, the proprietor of a tavern in Clark Township, they learned of a Mrs. Bennett and a Miss May Earl, who live near by, and that each had seen a strange man and two young women, who had called at Mrs. Bennett's house. The Bennetts keep a hennery on the Westfield road. Mrs. Bennett described the wownen to the reporters, and her oescription of the dress worn by one of them sarreed with that worn by the numdered girl. She stated that she had heard nothing of the marder. She asserted that the man asked about some famey eggs, which Mrs. Bennett did not deal in. When asked his name he replied that it was Byrnes. This agreess with hen name on the rubber stamp found in the bag. Mrs. Bennett states that she directed him to another hennery, where they deal in fancy eggs. This would account for the basket of eggs found beside the dead girl. Mayor Daily received word from the Governor at 8 o'clock this evening that he would offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The Governor will sign the papers this morning. The people of on disposed of. A Mrs. Bunnell, living near

ING AND THE CONSPIRACY WHICH LED TO IT. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 28.—The Haddock murder trial began at 10 a. m. to-day. The court room was The missing witness, Williamson, the hackfive miles east of here on Saturday. He substantiated the testimony of United States District-Attorney Murphy is to the fact that he had driven that official that ever ing from the depot to his home and had been stopped near the scene of the murder by one of the parties under indictment. The next witness was Harry L. Leavitt, the man who took a leading part in plotting the conspiracy and then turned State's evidence. He said:

indictment. The next witness was Harry L. Leavitt, the man who took a leading part in plotting the conspiracy and then turned State's evidence. He said:

I live in Chicago at present. I lived in Stoux City has August. I came here in December, 1895; then remained only a few days, but came back in January and opened the Standard Theatre in Pearlist. I ran it till the hast saturday night in May. I went East on the first Monday or Tuesday in June. I know Arensdorf, the defendant. I got acquainted with him when I opened the theatre. I had business with him in regard to furnishing me with heer; the business amounted to some \$50 to \$75 a week. He was engaged at the Franz brewery. I went East in June. I returned to Stoux City three or four days before the Haddock murder.

On Monday I went to a meeting in Holderried's Hall with Doe Darlington about 8 o'clock, We first went into the saloon and got a drink and then went upstairs. There were present Adelsheim, Trieber, Plath, Cormeny, Dook, Darlington, Simonson, Arensdorf, Munchraft, Resigue, myself and others Adelsheim presided. Simonson said it was called for the purpose of making Doe Darlington and myself members of the association. I asked what it cost to join; they said \$25. I told them to come up and get the money at the opening of the theatre, as I did not have the money that night. Darlington said that he could not show over \$5. I was admitted. George Trieber said he had succeeded in getting two Dutchmen to whip Haddock and Walker if they were paid for it. Arensdorf said there was \$700 or \$800 in the treasury, and that ought to be sufficient. Munchrath asked if the doorkeeper at my place wasn't a good slugger. I told him he had slugged one or two at my place, this name was Dan Moriarity. Munchrath said he owed him a board bill and he would go with me to the depot to see him, that it would be a good excuse to broach him on the matter of "doing up" Haddock. Arensdorf said that we ought to blow up or burn down Haddock and Hurner's houses. The next day Munchrath and I

The sharp and earnest cross-examination by Argo did not shake the force of the direct evidence. Leavist ad-mitted that his testimony before the Coroner's jury was false, but said that his confession covered the truth.

A BOY MURDERER TO BE HANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (Special).—The Goldenson murder case, which has dragged along in the courts for six weeks, came to an end to-day with a verdict of mur-der in the first degree. The jury on the first ballot was unanimous for the death penalty, but they staid out fifty minutes and took a quiet smoke before they came in When the verdict was announced Goldenson received it with the cynical smile which his face has worn so often with the cynical smile which his face has worn so often in the trial. The verdict gives the greatest satisfaction, as it was feared one of the jurors, who frequently dozed on the trial, would hang the jury. Goidenson shot down in the street the little girl, Mamie Kelly, because she refused to associate with him. He is uinciteen years old and his victim was fourteen. He is a typical hoodium, and his only defence was insanity.

A SUNDAY LAW FOR ST. LOUIS. A SUNDAY LAW FOR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 28 (Special).—The bill known as the repeal of the law of 1857 was signed by Governor Marmaduke to-day, and this enforces the Downing Sunday law in St. Louis and the rest of the State. The law prohibits the keeping open of liquor-stores, theatres, ball parks and beer gardens on Sunday. It is even said that bunday newspapers will be prohibited unless the courts prove them a necessity.

WELLS EXHAUSTED BY A CAVE-IN. WILKLSBARRE, Penn., March 28.—A cave-in occurred over the workings of the Delaware and Hudson Comsany's mines in Plains last night and the ground settled about four feet. Several pieces of property were greatly damaged. Cracks eighteen inches in width can be seen on the surface of the ground and there are indications that there will be another and more serious cave in before many days. Watchmen have been stationed along the main highways to warn people not to venture over and to prevent vehicles from crossing the dangerous roads leading to the neighborhood of the cave-in. The wells in the vicinity of the scene of the accident are reported to be dry thit morning and the people are obliged to carry water from a distance.

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYTON PICKED UP.

HIS ATTEMPT TO REACH THE JERSEY COAST DE-

FEATED BY THE WIND. PROVIDENCE, March 28.—Captain Paul Boyton, the Baltimore Line. He left New-York on Wednesday upon a schooner bound south. Early on Saturday morning he got overboard when opposite Cape May and Cape Henlopen, expecting with a fair wind to make the Jersey coast in his suit. The sea was smooth on Saturday morning and Captain Boyton had every prospect of making the land, but the sea rose and the wind came off from the westward and prevented him from gaining any headway westward and prevented him from gaining any headway. To add to this his compass worked badly, and he says he had begun to get discouraged. He sightled several vessels and burned his signal lights, and finally succeeded in attracting the notice of the Lawrence at about 4 o'clock by waving an ensign with the union down on his paddle. He was taken on board and brought to this city. He went to Boston this afternoon, but will return to New-York to-night. His object in taking this cruise was to prepare for his trip down the Hudson in the ice next week.

Captain Boyton until recently has been living in Chiago, but some time ago he came to this city with the indown the Hudson when the river was full of floating ice down the Hudson when the river was full of floating lee.

About three weeks are he made an endeavor to swim
from Fire Island here, but gave up the attempt soon
after entering the water on account of unpropitious
weather, signalised a passing boat and was taken on
board. It was the pilot-boat Fanny that Captain Boyton
left this port upon on his last rip. From unfavorable reports from pilots who salied on the Fanny at the same time
and who have since returned to the city, Captain Boyton's friends and admirers fear that it would be the last
trip he would ever make. They were reassured, however, yesterday afternoon by a telegram received at the
Hotel Hamilton, which read as follows:

PROVIDENCE, March 28, 1887.

CHANCELLOR RUNYON'S SUCCESSOR. JUDGE DEPUE AND SECRETARY KELSEY WILL SUC-

CEED THEMSELVES IN OFFICE.
TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The long delayed appointments for Chancellor, Justice of the Supreme Court and Secretary of State, have at last been definitely determined upon by Governor Green and the appointments will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. They are as follows: For Chancellor to succeed Chancellor Runyon (Dem.), Alexander T. McGill (Dem.), at present the Law Judge in Hudson County; for Justice, David A. Depue (Rep.), reappointed; for Secretary of State, Heary C. served two terms of seven years each. Judge Depue served two terms of seven years each. Judge Depue was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Governor Ward in 1866 and was successively reappointed by Governors Parker and McCiellan, the term being seven years. Secretary Kelsey was appointed a judge of the Common Piens in Sussex County by Governor Randolph and took possession of the office in 1870. He was reappointed by Governors Bedle and Ludlow. As Secretary of State Mr. Kelsey is also a commissioner in several State Boards, clerk of four distinct courts, insurance commissioner, and performs other duties. He is known as the New-Jersey "Pooh Bah." A sir-ang sentiment existed for the reappointment of Chancellor Ranyon, and nearly all the members of the New-Jersey bar united in a petition for that purpose. On the other hand, the masses of the Democratic party have been opposed to Secretary Kelsey, who represents the lesser wing of the party.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE AT HUNTER'S POINT. A fire occurred in Long Island City last evening involv-ing a loss of between \$30,000 and 40,000. A large tivestory brick factory, partially occupied by G. W. Autenrerth, cabinetmaker; a three-story brick building, also occupied by G. W. Autenrerth; a portion of a two-story occupied by G. W. Autenrerth; a portion of a two-story brick building, occupied by Antenrerth and some smaller concerns; a two-story frame building, used as a store-house by the Mehler Oil Company, and the frame buildings of D. S. Jones & Co's, coal and wood yards, all in Vernon-ave, and Flushingsri, were destroyed. The property is owned by the Jones estate. The loss on buildings is estimated at \$25,000, and on machinery and stock \$10,000. There is some insurance on the buildings, but little, if any, on the machinery—about \$15,000 in all. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been spontaneous combustion among a quantity of refuse in the cellar of one of the buildings.

FLAMES IN A COAL MINE.

WILKESBARRE, March 28 (Special).—The consolidated mine of the Hillside Coal Company at Pleasant Valley, ight miles from here took fire to-day and the flames spread with rapidity. For hours the men fought the flames, half chokel with smoke and scorched with heat hames, half chosed wite smoke and scorched with heat in the narrow gangways and passages, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon it was announced that the figures were under control. Several men were overcome by the heat and smoke and carried out unconscious, and eighteen muies were burned or subocated in their stables in the mines.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Syracuse, March 28.—Sanderson's steel works, whose buildings covered about two acres of ground in this city, were burned this morning. There was not a large amount of finished steel on hand. The loss will be about \$220,000, with insurance about \$55,000. The steel works were owned by English capitalists entirely, being a branch of the Sanderson Works of Sheffleld, England, Bordensown, N. J., March 28.—The dwelling of David Ashley at Kinkora, two miles from here, was burned this morning. The occupants barely escaped with their lives. The loss is \$2,000.

Sr. Louis, March 28. -The shop of the Sargent Paint Company was burned at 2 p, m. to-day. Loss estimated at \$10,000; insured.

JEFF DAVIS AS A MAYORALTY ISSUE. MONTGOMERY, Als., March 28 (Special). - Two years ago Warren S. Reese, who has been a Contederate cavalry officer, was elected Mayor of this city and at eavairy officer, was elected Mayor of this city and at once began a pyrotechnic career. He it was who brought deflerson Davis out of his retirement and conducted the Contederate monument exercises last year. He took personal charge of Mr. Davis even to the ordering of his tood, and accompanied him on his circle around to Atlanta and Savannah. The plain purpose of all this was te seize the Governorhip of Alabama by capturing the soldier vote. The plan did not work out, however, as Thomas Seay, who had been a mere private, beat out the Confederate officers' clique. Now that the Mayoralty contest is at hand again Reese is making strenuous efforts for re-election. He is appealing to the memory of Jefferson Davis and hopes to with on that issue.

TWO GAMBLERS SHOT BY A THIRD. Boston, March 28.—A shooting affair took place at No. 10 Avery-st. about 4 p. m. to-day, which will probably result in the death of two persons. The premises had been used as a gambling-room by Edward Flanigan and David Lanahan. At the hour mentioned the two proprietors and Adolph A. Albrecht were engaged in a game of fare, being the only persons in the building. According to Albrecht's story, he detected Lanahan in an attempt to cheat him, there being about \$16 on the table, and he remonstrated with him, when

Lanahan grabbed a big iron bar and made a savage pass at him. Albrecht in self-defence drew a revolver and fired two shots at Lanahan, one passing through his forehead and coming out at the back of his head, causing instant death. Flanigan then championed Lanahan's cause and then championed Landhau's cause and started for Albrecht, also with an iron bar, but was met by two or three more bullets from Albrecht's revolver, one of which passed through his left breast and the others took effect in his head. Flanigan's wound is are pronounced mortal. The shots were heard by a herdic driver, who reported the shooting at the police station, and a posse of officers was sent to the premises, who effected an entrance through the roof and windows and succeeded in capturing Albrecht. Flanigan is sixty and Lanshau is forty-two.

A COLLIERY SUDDENLY FLOODED. WILKESBARRE, March 28 (Special.—Colliery No. 9 of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston was flooded

on Saturday night. A number of years ago an abaudoued on Saturday might was dammed up and had become portion of the mine was dammed up and had become filled with water. On Saturday about Sp. m. the dams gave way and a vast body of water began pouring into gave way and a vast of the greatest difficulty that the mine. It was with the greatest difficulty that the mules were got out alive. On sounday morning the water had risen to a height of nearly 100 teet in the shaft. A large quantity of valuable machinery, pumps and tools will be ruined. The company will at once proceed to pump out the water and get the colliery in working order again, but it will be a work of months.

SUICIDE IN AN INSURANCE VAULT.

PITISBURG, March 28 (Special). - Charles F. Frasch, p cy examiner of the Allemannia Insurance Company shot himself this morning. He was found sitting in the open vault of the office dead. He had been with the Alle open white the oline case. He was a man of the most in mannia Insurance Company in various capacities for more than eighteen years. He was a man of the most in corruptible integrity and devoted to the details of his po-sition. He attempted to commit suicide once before, but recovered from his wound.

TO BUILD MILLS AT PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 28.—A party of New-York and deston capitalists arrived here to-day to inspect the different mills in Petersburg. The object of their visit is said to be the investment in the purchase of water power here for various milling enterprises. Negotiations are also pending for the purchase of the upper Appointtox Canal by another syndicate from New-York and Boston.

PRICE THREE CENTS. 4 DAUNTLESS SAFE IN PORT.

ARRIVING AT QUEENSTOWN OVER A DAY

BEHIND THE CORONET.

HER TRIALS AT SEA-WATER EVERYWHERE BOT NONE TO DRINK, AND SAILORS PEASTED ON CHAMPAGNE-MORE WIND THAN MR. COLT BARGAINED FOR.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—It was thought for a while this morning that the March gales for which Caldwell H. Colt's hot sporting blood beat se eagerly in New-York had proved too much for the veteran Dauntless. But the gallant old schooner had beaten through the rough seas and heavy gales of the North Atlantic as safely if not as swiftly as her younger and her fresher rival. She was sighted off tralley Head twenty-eight miles west of Cork Harbor, at 11 a. m., and at once ran up signals that everything on board was safe and sound,

The news was quickly flashed to Queenstown, and preperations were made to give the losing yacht as warm an Irish reception as her more fortunate opponent. The Dauntless passed the Old Head of Kinsale at 3:15 p. m., in a light northwesterly breeze, with her sails fall set. The tag Flying Irishman with a lot of steam yachts and sailing crafts started out to meet her, while the members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club cleared the course at the finish and stood ready to take the yacht's time. At 4:30 p. m. the graceful schooner, still under full spread of canvas and heeling slightly under the freshening wind, came in sight off Roche's Point. She had taken an Irish pilot aboard, but the run up was slow and tortuous, through affect of tugs, yachts and small craft to whose salutes and cheering she could only lower

and raise her colors in reply. The wind held poorly for the yacht as she came nearer to the finish and she did not cross the line, firing her three guns and showing her useless air nals, until dusk. The time as taken by the judges was 6:45 p. m. Irish time. The Dauntless's actual time of passage from Owl's Head was 16 days, I hour, 43 minutes and 13 seconds. The Coronel had beaten her 1 day, 6 hours, 40 minutes and 13 seconds. The Danutless's average run each day was about 200 statute miles. Her best day's rue was on March 25, when she made 328 miles, a record not known to havebeen beaten by any yachi

on the Atlantic. The officers of the Coronet and other yachtsmes here agree that in view of the difference of tonnage between the two yachts the Danntless's passage in such unusually stormy weather was as brillians and creditable almost as the Coronet's. Mr. Colt, the owner of the Dauntiess, said to-day that he had met more gales than he had bargained for, and that for fully sixteen hours at one time his boat had to lay to. Another time she scudded before the storm under nothing but bare poles. He was satisfied with the sea-going qualities of the Dauntiess and with her speed.

From Roche's Point the Dauntless was towed up mto Queenstown Harbor, where she cast anchor. The officers of both yachts and their friends weat ashore to-night and were entertained by the Royal

Cork Yacht Club.

The Dauntless, as she now lies in the harbor, shows scarcely a mark of her hard fight for two weeks with gales and swollen seas. The rigging is all there apparently, and on deck everything is as neat and trim as when the yacht left her East River anchorage. All who made the voyage in her are well, though much tumbling about and two or three narrow escapes are reported. In one of the severest gales, for instance, the two men at the wheel were washed clear over the ship's edge and only the lashings kept them from drowning. breaking of the bowsprit, reported here this morning, turned out to have been pure fiction. The sails, of course, were split several times and parts of the rigging were carried away now and then. But the fair weather of the last few days gave a good chance for repairs, and all was ship-shape again before Fastnet light was reached.

When last seen from the deck of the Corones the Dauntless was steering south-southeast, her hulf already sinking below the horizon. That night, however, her course was changed to northeast by east, and she met the storm of Sunday, March 13. not more than twenty-five miles back in the track of the Coronet. Her course from that on seemed to reach further north, almost into the Newfoundland and she ran into the sar heavy seas that the Coronet had met before her on Mouday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Her lighter burden made her pitch and toss about unmercifully, but she rode the seas with her old-time light

On Wednesday, March 16, the Dauntless struck a heavy cross sea in a strong southeast gale. Off bags had to be used to break the effect of the waves along the ship's sides. Sails were reefed closely as possible and everything on deck made aut and fast. Life lines had been strung along the deck before. But up to this point it had no heen necessary to use them continually.

St. Patrick's Day, as with the Coronet, brought the worst storm of the series. The seas were more turbulent than many of the oldest seamen had ever seen them, and the waters broke in a pitiless monotony over the decks and against the port-holes. Everything was battened down tightly, and under this unwearied pounding the yacht, stanch enough heretofore in the roughest sea, showed a slight leakage. The storm had evidently carried the yacht further north than Captain Samuels intended to sail it. On the 18th the temperature of both the air and water fell noticeably. Ice was felt to be near by, probably an iceberg, and extra precautions were taken with the lookouts and uavagation. At midnight of the 18th the temperature of the air was 44°, of the water 35°. An hour later that of the air was 40°; the water showed

only 280. A heavy gale blew again on the 19th, but the cold weather held out, and at 6 o'clock that evening a smooth stretch of water was run into. It was found so cold that icebergs were feared again, and bat night a quantit, of field ice was run into. On the 20th, 21st and 22d there were strong gales again in which the ship suffered severely from the pitching and tossing. On the 22d she was obliged to lay to for sixteen hours, as has been stated After getting rid of all sail she floated more easily, but at the best it was nothing but tumbling about below and clinging to the life-lines on deck.

In the storm of March 23 the cockpit was on several occasions filled with water, and altogether it was a perilous time for the yacht. On the 241 the sea was terribly rough and the boat rolled so badly that the water tank burst. The seamen were consequently put on the smallest possible allowance of water, but later on they were put on ale and claret, and finally, as supplies narrowed, on champagne.

On the 25th the run of 328 miles was made, in the fair sunny weather which met the Coronet of the Irish coast. Fastnet Light was sighted at 11:30 a. m. Monday, but the flue breeze which had held so far seemed to exhaust itself, and the run in tool more than seven hours.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE RESULT.

MANY CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. BUSH. SOME ANXIETY ABOUT THE DAUNTLESS BEFORE

THE NEWS OF HER ARRIVAL CAME. The log of the Dauntless, confirming, as it does, the first reports of squalls and hurricanes and raging seas excountered by both yachts the whole way from New-York countered by both yachts the whole way from New-York to Queenstown, served only to make the Coronet's victory more signal and decisive. There probably neverhas been, all things considered, a more brilliant run across the Atlantic. The Henrietta's record in the great sweep-stakes race in 1866 of thirteen days, twenty-one hours and fifty-five minutes was made in fair yachting weather. The Coronet took less than a day longer to fight, her way across against some of the most tremendous seas and gales that old seamed have met on the North Atlantic. Every yachtsman about town vesterilay was growing more astoniahed over about town yesterday was growing more astonished every hour at the unexpected run of the Coronet. And when the news came that the Dauntiess had arrived safe and sound, but one day later—an honorable loser—with